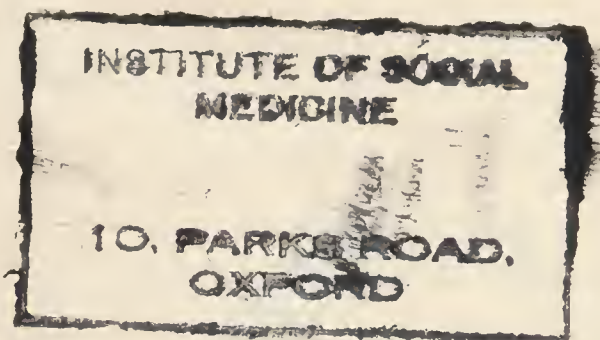
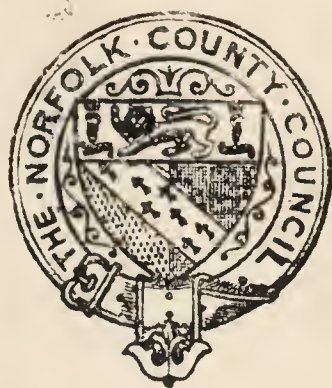


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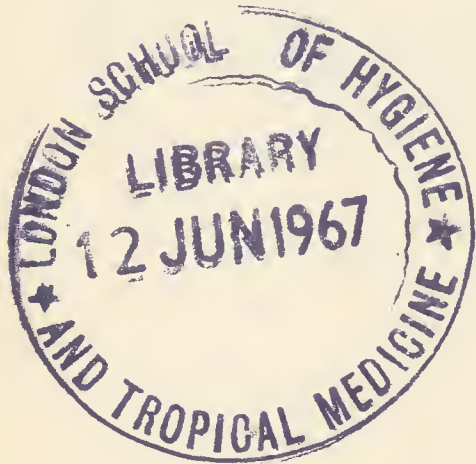
NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1947

65217



STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE DURING 1947

School Medical Officer:

T. RUDDOCK-WEST, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy School Medical Officer:

W. R. CLAYTON HESLOP, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:

S. T. G. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:

- * L. G. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 18th October)
- * C. T. DARWENT, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (from 1st April)
- * IRENE B. M. GREEN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
- VIOLET M. JEWSON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
- * J. C. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 8th October)
- * R. C. MacLEOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.T.M.&H. (from 21st April)
- J. W. McINTOSH, B.Sc.(P.H.), M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E. (part-time)
- C. MARGARET McLEOD, M.B., Ch.B. (reverted to part-time from 1st July)
- J. S. MOORE, F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H. (28th April to 31st December)
- A. A. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., (temporary, part-time 28th February to 20th March)
- MARY V. ROSE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (20th January to 29th March)
- * W. W. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 19th May)
- D. MORRISON SMITH, M.B., Ch.B. (to 7th June)
- * C. S. THOMSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

* Also Assistant County Medical Officer and District Medical Officer of Health.

Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time):

H. A. BRITTAIN, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Aural Surgeons (part-time):

N. S. CARRUTHERS, F.R.C.S.E., D.L.O.
R. A. HIGHMOOR, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E., D.L.O.
J. LEWIN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time):

A. GREENE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
R. H. HUCKNALL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S.
G. MAXTED, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
S. T. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
W. E. RUTLEDGE, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.O.M.S.
DOROTHY K. SOUPER, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.O.M.S.

Consulting Heart Specialist (part-time):

W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Senior Dental Officer:

P. MILLICAN, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Officers:

I. F. BURNS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)	E. C. PACKHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
(from 13th October)	C. R. WOLFENDALE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
SADIE S. HOW, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)	F. W. WALMSLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)
J. NIXON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)	(from 20th October)
C. BAINES, L.D.S.	
(temporary from 3rd June to 31st December)	

Physiotherapists:

Mrs. M. P. BAKER, C.S.P., O.N.C. (from 2nd June)
Mrs. F. M. F. KEANE, C.S.P.
Miss F. W. THOMAS, C.S.P., O.N.C.
Miss M. H. WYER, C.S.P., O.N.C., M.A.O.T.

Speech Therapist (part-time):

Miss DOREEN G. BARBER, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses:

Miss E. B. BYGRAVE, Trained Nurse	Mrs. W. M. PETTS, S.R.N.
Mrs. P. D. CHADWICK, R.S.C.N.	Mrs. M. I. QUAYLE, S.R.N.
Miss D. M. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 31st August)	Miss C. SHINGLETON, S.R.N.
Miss A. E. HOLDEN, R.S.C.N.	Miss D. VICKERS, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. M. KNOTT, Trained Nurse, Sick Children	Mrs. O. N. WAINWRIGHT, Trained Nurse, Sick Children
Mrs. F. B. NEVILLE, S.R.N.	Mrs. E. WITTRED, S.R.N.

Dental Attendants:

Mrs. P. B. BATEMAN, (from 20th October)	Miss N. RADFORD
Miss J. BUFFHAM, (from 13th October)	Miss G. H. RICHES (to 14th January)
Miss P. M. HART	Miss B. ST. QUINTIN
Miss G. M. LYON (from 1st March)	Mrs. M. BAINES (from 3rd June to 31st December)

PREFACE.

Since my report for 1946, good progress towards the implementation of the provisions of the Education Act, 1944, has been made. During the year, the Education Committee completed negotiations with representatives of hospitals for payment of in-patient and out-patient treatment of children attending maintained and aided schools—this agreement being retrospective to 1st April, 1945. The part-time Consultant Heart Specialist commenced duty early in the year, and by 31st December, 161 children had been examined at his special clinic.

The difficulties regarding accommodation of handicapped pupils at Special Schools have not diminished, and at the end of the year a large number were awaiting vacancies. It is hoped, however, that the opening of Sidestrand Hall as a Residential Special School for about 100 educationally subnormal pupils will very considerably reduce the waiting list. The Committee's arrangements for speech therapy have continued during 1947, and over 1200 attendances were made at Clinics by school children. Although the number of re-examinations and special examinations was somewhat lower in 1947 than in the previous year, just over 3000 more pupils were seen at routine medical inspections.

With regard to school nurses, the handing over of school attendance work to Welfare Officers since 1st January, 1947, has meant that the former have been able to devote more time to school nursing duties.

Unfortunately, we were without the services of a Dental Officer in the Downham Market and Swaffham areas, and emergency arrangements had to be made with private Dental Surgeons.

As in previous years, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance I have received both from the school teachers and professional and clerical staff of this Department.

T. RUDDOCK-WEST.

Public Health Department,
29, Thorpe Road,
Norwich.
February, 1949.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for 1947

STAFF.

During the year under review several medical officers were appointed to fill the combined posts of Assistant County Medical Officer and District Medical Officer of Health. The County was divided into nine areas for this purpose, and at the end of the year, three areas only—Nos. 1, 6 and 9—had no medical officer appointed.

Details of changes in all staff during the year are as follows:—

(a) Medical Staff.

Dr. L. G. Anderson resigned his appointment as from 18th October, and his place was taken by Dr. J. C. Johnston from 8th October.

Dr. C. T. Darwent and Dr. R. C. MacLeod took up their appointments on 1st April and 21st April respectively, and Dr. Irene B. M. Green was transferred to a combined appointment on 1st April. Dr. W. W. Sinclair commenced duty on 19th May.

Dr. D. Morrison Smith retired on 7th June after 26 years' service in the County.

Dr. C. Margaret McLeod, who was formerly a full-time temporary medical officer, requested to revert to part-time, and this change took effect on 1st July.

Dr. J. S. Moore, Dr. Mary V. Rose and Dr. A. A. Murray (part-time) did temporary duty during the year.

There was further consideration during the year of the appointment of a Psychiatrist, and negotiations were proceeding to make a joint appointment with the Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities. In June, however, the Norwich Education Authority withdrew from the scheme and the remaining Authorities did not feel that the appointment of a Psychiatrist would be justified.

(b) Dental Staff.

Mr. I. F. Burns and Mr. F. W. Walmsley took up their appointments on 13th October and 20th October respectively.

(c) School Nurses.

Miss D. M. Hodgson, who holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, was transferred from the School Health Service to fill a vacancy for a Health Visitor in West Norfolk as from 1st September.

(d) Physiotherapists.

Mrs. M. P. Baker commenced duty on 2nd June, and Mrs. F. M. F. Keane's appointment became permanent as from 1st July.

(e) Dental Attendants.

Miss G. H. Riches resigned her appointment as from 14th January, and was replaced by Miss G. M. Lyon on 1st March.

Miss J. Buffham and Mrs. P. B. Bateman commenced duty on 13th October and 20th October respectively to assist Mr. Burns and Mr. Walmsley.

SCHOOLS—NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCES.

On the 31st December, 1947, there were 42,972 pupils on the books of 494 maintained schools, an increase of 2339 pupils as compared with the previous year.

Schools	No. of Schools	No. on Books	Average Attendance
Primary	462	35013	89.91
Modern Secondary	15	4751	89.43
Grammar Secondary	11	3032	} 94.08
Special Grammar School Courses ...	3	91	
Nursery	3	85	77.65
Totals	494	42972	90.15

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

As mentioned in the Report for 1946, pupils attending Primary and Secondary Schools are inspected as required by the Regulations of the Ministry of Education:—

- (a) as soon as possible after admission for the first time to a maintained school.
- (b) during the last year of attendance at a Primary School.
- (c) during the last year of attendance at a Secondary School.

In addition, the Minister of Education has approved the routine medical inspection of two additional age groups, viz:—

- (i) at 8 years of age.
- (ii) at 13 years of age in the case of pupils attending Secondary Grammar Schools.

Provision is also made for the medical inspection of pupils not included in any of the above groups where the advice of the Assistant Medical Officer is required and for the re-examination of pupils who are found to have a defect at a previous inspection. Statistical details will be found in Table I on page 23.

Schools Inspected.

The following Table is a summary of the inspections held:—

Type of School	Routine inspection	Number having Further visit to re-examine defective pupils	Number who did not have a routine inspection
Primary	407	80	*55
Modern Secondary	8	4	7
Secondary Grammar	10	—	1
Special Grammar School Courses	1	—	2
Nursery Schools	3	—	—
	429	84	65

* 18 of these had a visit for the re-examination of defective pupils.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(The figures refer to "routine inspections" unless there is an indication to the contrary).

16,436 pupils had a routine inspection, and of these 3539 or 21.53% were found to be suffering from 4217 defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental diseases) for which treatment was advised. The corresponding figures for the year ended 31st December, 1946, were 13,431 pupils examined, of whom 2147 (or 15.98%) were found to be suffering from 2764 defects.

It will be noted that there was an increase of 5.55 in the percentage of pupils who at the routine medical inspection were recorded to be suffering from defects needing treatment. The main increases were in the numbers of pupils recorded as suffering from eye and orthopædic defects but these were to a large extent the result of changes in classification and not increased incidence.

(a) General Condition.

The undermentioned percentage figures show the classification of the pupils examined at routine medical inspections since 1936. Since 1st January, 1947, the number of categories of general condition was reduced from four to three—the new classifications being: A—Good, B—Fair, C—Poor:—

Year		A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly sub-normal)	D (Bad)
1936	...	12.4	73.1	14.1	0.4
1937	...	11.1	74.3	14.4	0.2
1938	...	12.3	72.5	15.1	0.1
1939	...	16.2	68.8	14.7	0.3
1940	...	13.4	73.5	13.0	0.1
1941	...	12.8	73.1	13.9	0.2
1942	...	12.2	72.9	14.7	0.1
1943	...	17.5	70.0	12.2	0.1
1944	...	11.5	73.2	15.1	0.2
1945	...	14.5	69.4	16.0	0.1
1946	...	15.6	71.6	12.7	0.1
		A (Good)	B (Fair)	C (Poor)	
1947	...	18.88	71.58	9.54	

(N.B.—The figures prior to 1945 do not include Secondary School pupils).

Surveys of 10,582 other pupils not having a routine examination showed that the general condition of 9.9% was poor.

(b) Skin Diseases.

112 cases of skin diseases were noted and treatment was advised.

(c) Visual defects and external Eye Disease.

Treatment was advised for 1237 pupils suffering from defective vision and 193 with squint. There were, in addition, 107 other defects of the eyes found at inspections. Comparative figures for 1946 were 399 pupils suffering from defective vision, 99 with squint and 17 with other defects.

As already mentioned in the introductory paragraph, there has been a considerable increase in the number of defects of vision. This is mainly due to a change in the system of recording defects. In previous years, children with eye defects already wearing glasses were, in some cases, not regarded as suffering from a defect requiring treatment. This matter was referred to the Ministry of Education for guidance, and it was ruled that any such pupil should be recorded as needing treatment.

(d) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

48 children were found to have defective hearing, 28 otitis media, and 36 had other defects also in need of treatment.

(e) Defects of Nose and Throat.

As in past years, it is in this category that a large number of defects requiring treatment is to be found, and during 1947 a total of 642 children were found to have defects of nose and throat.

(f) Orthopædic Defects.

At routine inspection, 341 children were found to have defective posture, 259 children were suffering from flat feet, and 427 had other orthopædic defects needing treatment—a total of 1027.

(g) Other Defects and Diseases.

Other defects and diseases for which treatment was recommended included:—

Defects of Speech	...	...	51
Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	...	...	125
Defects of Heart and Circulation	...	...	99
Defects of Lungs (non-tuberculous)	...	...	104

SCHOOL NURSES.

As mentioned in the Report for 1946, School Nurses, with the exception of two working in the King's Lynn area, do not normally assist at medical inspections. Included in their duties during 1947 was the treatment of minor ailments at schools and clinics, cleanliness and infectious disease surveys, distribution of extra nourishment, attendance at gas dental clinics, eye clinics and the fitting of children for spectacle frames. Since the 1st January, 1947, the Education Committee have appointed male Welfare Officers whose duties include school attendance work which prior to that date had been undertaken by School Nurses.

With the handing over of school attendance work, School Nurses were enabled to devote more time to the work for which they are particularly qualified.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

During 1947, in accordance with Ministry of Education Circular 102, the Education Committee came to an agreement with the representatives of Voluntary Hospitals over the financial arrangements for children attending maintained or aided schools receiving in-patient and out-patient treatment. Agreement was reached after lengthy negotiations and was made retrospective to 1st April, 1945.

At about the same time, discussions were held with the representatives of the British Medical Association locally and a scale of fees payable by the Education Committee in respect of children on the registers of maintained or aided schools was agreed upon to cover attendance at the surgery of a general practitioner and provision of medicines and drugs, but did not include domiciliary visits.

(a) **Minor Ailments.**

Minor Ailments are treated at ten clinics held at:—

- Aylsham, Ian Sears Clinic.
- East Dereham, Modern Secondary School, Crown Road.
- *Fakenham, Modern Secondary School and Court House.
- King's Lynn, Stanley Buildings, St. James' Road.
- North Walsham, Modern Secondary School.
- Old Buckenham, County Primary School.
- Terrington St. Clement, County Primary (Junior) School.
- Wells, County Primary School.
- Wymondham, Modern Secondary School.
- Wymondham, County Primary School.

*The Clinic at Fakenham Modern Secondary School was closed in January, 1947, after a fire which occurred, and the Clinic was transferred to the Court House.

The King's Lynn Clinic is open each week-day during the school term, when 2 school nurses are in attendance. At the remaining nine clinics, a school nurse attends for a morning session once weekly. An Assistant Medical Officer visits each month with the exception of King's Lynn Clinic, where the Medical Officer usually visits each week. School Nurses also treat minor ailments at schools and in homes when they are specially asked to do so by the Head Teacher or parent.

Figures giving the details of the work at minor ailments clinics and also at schools and pupils' homes are given below:—

Minor Ailment, Disease or Defect	Individual cases dealt with	
	At Clinics	At Schools and Homes
Impetigo	210	418
Scabies	38	208
Ringworm of scalp	38	13
Ringworm of body	29	45
Other skin diseases	620	313
Minor injuries	1547	1950
Discharging ears	23	42
Other ear diseases	44	17
Blepharitis	32	74
Conjunctivitis	31	48
Other eye diseases	109	72
Enlarged glands	43	58
Miscellaneous	149	155
	2913	3413
	6326	

(b) Defective Vision.

During 1947, 1220 cases were refracted, 601 by Assistant School Medical Officers, 618 by part-time Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeons, and one by an approved general practitioner. In addition, 13 pupils were referred to Ophthalmic Surgeons for reports as to whether they were blind or partially sighted and therefore in need of special educational treatment.

Spectacles were prescribed for 863 pupils, and in 861 instances had been supplied by the end of the year.

(c) Defects of Nose and Throat.

The Committee has arrangements with the following hospitals for the removal of tonsils and adenoids:—

Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
General Hospital, Great Yarmouth.
West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital, King's Lynn.
North Cambridgeshire Hospital, Wisbech.
Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
Cromer and District Hospital, Cromer.
North Walsham and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital,
North Walsham.

Cases treated at the West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital are admitted and discharged the same day, but other hospitals retain the patients at least until the next day.

There is also a panel of general medical practitioners who are approved for the carrying out of these operations. They make their own arrangements as to the place at which the treatment is provided, i.e., a local hospital, the doctor's surgery or the patient's home.

Vouchers, excluding those subsequently -cancelled, were issued as follows:—

	1946	1947
Hospitals	638	389
General Practitioners ...	103	99

So far as can be ascertained, 335 operations were performed during the year. The decrease in the number of vouchers issued on hospitals was mainly due to the fact that the figures given for 1946 included a large number of non-urgent cases which had accumulated towards the latter part of the War. Because of the risk of infection from anterior poliomyelitis which was prevalent during the summer and autumn, operations were not being advised at school medical inspection unless it was considered that a child's health was suffering.

Advice was given by the aural surgeons in respect of 32 pupils specially referred to them.

(d) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

The aural surgeons examined 45 pupils referred to them with ear disease and/or defective hearing. By arrangement with the Norfolk Nursing Federation, six cases of otorrhœa received treatment by District Nurses during the year.

(e) Ringworm of the Scalp.

At the beginning of the year, arrangements were in force for the X-ray treatment of ringworm of the scalp at the Clinic held by Norwich County Borough. In July, with the approval of the Ministry of Education, alternative arrangements were made for this treatment to be carried out at the Clinic conducted by Dr. Ff. Roberts at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. Of the 18 cases treated at Addenbrooke's Hospital, 15 were from the Borough of King's Lynn, and three from East Dereham. Two cases were treated at the Norwich Clinic, both from the Borough of King's Lynn. In addition, one pupil maintained by the Education Committee in a residential special school contracted ringworm and was treated as an in-patient at Addenbrooke's Hospital for a period of seven weeks. She was subsequently re-admitted to the residential special school certified free from infection.

(f) Orthopædic Defects.

These are dealt with through the Orthopædic Treatment Scheme, details of which are given later in this report.

(g) Tuberculosis.

During the year, 117 pupils were referred to the Clinical Tuberculosis Officers for examination. In all cases where definite or suspected tuberculosis is diagnosed, treatment is arranged under the County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme.

(h) Cardiac Defects.

Reference is made on page 21 of this report to the work of the Committee's part-time consultant heart specialist. It should be noted that eight pupils who attended the Clinic were recommended for operative treatment during the year.

(i) Other Defects.

Under the arrangements made with the hospitals in accordance with Circular 102 and with general practitioners, the Education Committee has been financially responsible for the treatment, other than domiciliary, of all defects, including those not particularly mentioned in this section.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT SCHEME.

The treatment of orthopædic defects is carried out under the general supervision of the County Council's part-time orthopædic surgeon. The County Council also employs three full-time physiotherapists and shares the services of a fourth with Great Yarmouth County Borough. The scheme includes treatment for adults and children under school age as well as school children. By means of Clinics held by the orthopædic surgeon and by the physiotherapists, hospital treatment, supply of surgical apparatus and home visits by the physiotherapists, this scheme enables treatment and supervision to be provided for a large number of persons suffering from physical defects.

Cases are referred for treatment by general medical practitioners, hospital specialists, Assistant Medical Officers at school medical inspection, and school nurses. During the year, 681 new cases of children of school age were added to the Register, and 124 children who had attained the age of five years and were under treatment and supervision were transferred. Continued orthopædic supervision was provided for 34 children who had reached school leaving age and 379 cases, 45 of whom were seen for the first time during the year, were discharged during 1947.

Of the 58 clinics held by the orthopædic surgeon, 25 were held at the Jenny Lind Hospital, 22 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 11 at King's Lynn. A total of 547 examinations were carried out by the surgeon, of which 147 were in respect of new cases. This number is somewhat less than in the previous year due largely to the severe weather at the beginning of the year which caused some clinics to be cancelled and reduced the attendance at others.

The physiotherapists held clinics at the following centres:—

EVERY WEEK.

Norwich, Fakenham, King's Lynn.

EVERY TWO WEEKS.

Dereham, Downham Market.

EVERY MONTH.

Wells.

EVERY THREE MONTHS.

Diss, Stalham, Thetford, Attleborough, Heacham, Watton, Aylsham, Caister, Cromer, Holt, North Walsham, Costessey, Wymondham.

EVERY SIX MONTHS.

Terrington, Northwold, Swaffham, Upwell.

Where possible, school and County Council premises are used, but other arrangements have had to be made at Attleborough, Swaffham, Cromer, Heacham, Aylsham, Methwold, Holt, Costessey and Dereham, where a small hiring charge has to be met. In all, 2616 examinations and treatments were carried out at these clinics. In addition to this clinical work, 1739 home visits were made by the physiotherapists. Their work includes the demonstration of remedial exercises as well as following up and supervising treatment advised by the orthopædic surgeon.

Sixteen cases were in hospital receiving treatment at the beginning of the year, and 38 were admitted during the year. At the end of the year, 14 children were still in hospital. The 54 children treated in hospitals occupied beds for a total of 5496 days.

Forty-four vouchers were issued for the supply, alteration or repair of special surgical apparatus.

At the end of the year there were 2489 children of school age on the Register as follows:—

Flat feet and valgus ankles	...	...	...	822
Claw feet	...	...	...	49
Hammer toes	...	...	...	22
Hallux valgus	...	...	...	38
Other toe deformities	...	...	...	43
Knock knees	...	...	...	596
Bow legs	...	...	...	94
Arthritis	...	...	...	7
Congenital deformities:—				
Hip	...	...	...	25
Feet	...	...	...	80
Hand	...	...	...	5
Toes	...	...	...	—
Arms	...	...	...	2
Legs	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	5
Spastic paralysis	...	...	...	50
Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	42
Muscular dystrophy and atrophy	...	...	...	5
Erb's paralysis	...	...	...	6
Spinal deformities	...	...	...	157
Round shoulders	...	...	...	35
Hip diseases (not congenital)	...	...	...	10
Wry neck	...	...	...	66
Chest deformities	...	...	...	42
Spina bifida	...	...	...	5
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	19
Amputations	...	...	...	4
Old injuries	...	...	...	18
Multiple deformities	...	...	...	3
Posture	...	...	...	153
Rickets	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	75
				<hr/> 2489 <hr/>

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Organisers report as follows:—

1. General.

In spite of the staffing difficulties still evident in many schools, and the problems of leadership and lack of facilities for post-school activities, there has been considerable development and widening of interest in all branches of physical education.

2. Primary Schools.

(a) SCHOOL VISITS.

Advisory visits have continued regularly with demonstrations and discussions to meet the needs of the individual schools. The new outlook in

educational methods is gradually permeating the physical education lessons, although more emphasis is still needed on the less formal approach to all branches of training.

(b) SWIMMING.

During 1947 there was a considerable increase in the number of schools which were able to include swimming in the timetable, and some 1084 children from 19 schools received swimming instruction.

(c) PLAYING FIELDS AND VILLAGE HALLS.

The scope for the work in many schools lacking good facilities for physical education has been considerably increased by the use of village halls and playing fields.

(d) EQUIPMENT.

A generous increase in the requisition allowances for physical education and sports equipment was authorised this year, and with the improving supply conditions, schools should soon be well equipped for all normal forms of physical education.

Following the success of the experiment of the previous year of agility apparatus for infant and junior children, a further three sets were supplied, and these are proving of great value.

3. Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools.

(a) CLOTHING.

An important new decision was reached this year, when the Committee agreed to provide clothing for physical education. In view of the limitation of supplies, however, it was only possible to allocate equipment of this type to a small number of schools, and the first provision was granted to the Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools, where its value has already been clearly demonstrated.

(b) GYMNASTICS.

The standard of gymnastics in the Modern Secondary Schools shows a very encouraging improvement. There is keen interest amongst staff and children alike, and the provision of clothing for the physical education lessons has been a great incentive to the work. Inter-form gymnastic competitions have again been held in the majority of the Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools.

(c) GAMES.

The provision of grants towards travelling expenses for inter-school matches has greatly assisted in establishing equality of opportunity for the Secondary Modern and Grammar School children. Inter-school matches and tournaments have made a real contribution to the life of the schools.

Unfortunately the extreme wintry conditions necessitated the cancellation of the inter-schools netball tournament established the previous year. During the summer, however, the first inter-schools girls' rounders tournaments were held at the three centres. Twenty-three schools were represented, with 414 girls taking part.

(d) DANCING.

Three Dance Festivals were again held in November, and were attended by 727 girls and 60 staff from 25 schools. The programme included English country dances, national dances and basic dance sequences. The standard

of performance was very pleasing and showed a great advance on that achieved at the first festivals held the previous year.

(e) **SWIMMING.**

Five Grammar and three Modern Secondary Schools were able to include swimming instruction in their programme. Good use was again made of the facilities available and steady progress maintained. From the Modern Secondary Schools some 960 children received instruction.

(f) **SCHOOL CAMPS.**

For the second time, two school camps were held in the grounds of Holt Hall, when two hundred children (100 girls and 100 boys) spent a fortnight under canvas.

4. Norfolk County Schools' Athletic Association.

Twenty-two districts held their area sports and were subsequently represented at the inter-district sports, held by kind permission of the Directors, on the ground of the Norwich City Football Club. 821 children from 260 schools took part, including for the first time the majority of the Secondary Grammar Schools. The trophies, which were presented by Lady Fermoy, were awarded as follows:—

Fermoy Trophy to King's Lynn District.

Colman Trophy to King's Lynn District.

Moore Trophy to King's Lynn District.

Schools' Trophy to Thorpe District.

At the Triangular Tournament between teams from the County, Yarmouth and Norwich, thirteen county children were selected to represent Norfolk at the All England Schools' Athletic Association meeting at Hull in July.

5. Training of Teachers.

(a) **COURSES.**

Two week-end residential courses on advanced work were each attended by 22 women staff from the Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools.

(b) A residential training course of a week's duration, held during August at the Wymondham Modern Secondary School, was attended by 30 women teachers from Primary Schools.

(c) In preparation for dance festivals for children attending the Primary Schools contributory to the Secondary Modern and Area Schools in the County, 30 meetings were held during the autumn, and were attended by 213 teachers.

(d) Teachers' meetings and a film exhibition were also arranged at the three schools where the new junior agility apparatus was installed.

6. Physical Recreation with Adolescents and Adults.

(a) **TRAINING OF ADULTS.**

Eleven women attended a week-end course for leaders of physical recreation, and at the request of the British Red Cross Society, a games coaching session was arranged in Norwich, and was attended by 34 members of the Red Cross Detachments, as a result of which, local games were arranged later.

(b) **DANCE FESTIVALS, RALLIES, TOURNAMENTS, ETC.**

(i) A girls' Folk Dance Party held at Norwich in December, was attended by 250 girls and some 20 adults representing 17 organisations.

(ii) At the two Rounders' Tournaments held at King's Lynn and Fakenham, 195 girls and 27 adults were present.

(iii) Games Tournaments for mixed teams of boys and girls were held at 6 centres in South Norfolk, with some 400 young people taking part.

(iv) The third Inter-Youth Centre sports took place at Norwich, when representatives of six centres competed, the trophy being won by Downham Market Youth Centre.

(c) CLASSES.

Ninety Further Education physical recreation classes were held during the year, representing a variety of activities. Folk and ballroom dancing provided popular mixed classes, and instruction was given also in gymnastics, games training, athletics and keep-fit exercises.

J. WILKINSON.

M. W. SEGGER.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Senior Dental Officer (Mr. Percy Millican, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)), reports as follows:—

The shortage of dental staff which existed in 1946, continued until the late autumn of 1947. The Borough of King's Lynn and the Freebridge Lynn and Marshland Rural Districts had no school dental service from November, 1946, until October, 1947, and the vacancy in the East Dereham district, caused by the resignation of the dental officer in October, 1946, was not filled until a year later. A part-time temporary officer was appointed to inspect and treat emergency cases in all these districts. He devoted four sessions per week to this service from 3rd June, 1947, until his resignation on 31st December, 1947.

No appointment was made to the Downham Market district, which has had no routine school dental service since July, 1942, great difficulty being experienced in filling this vacancy.

95 emergency cases from these western districts were referred to private practitioners, who kindly agreed to treat the children in their surgeries as National Health Insurance patients.

The snow and floods which prevailed during the first quarter practically immobilised the staff, adversely affected school attendance and seriously reduced the statistical record of work for the year.

Of the 22 dental centres, 15 are equipped with pump chairs and fountain spittoons. The remaining centres will be correspondingly equipped as and when the staff attains its full numerical strength. Trailer surgeries are still being used for the treatment of outlying schools.

Equipped dental surgeries have long been needed in the Blofield and Flegg, Depwade and Loddon Rural Districts, and their absence is most unfortunate. No development of the dental scheme in these areas can be effected until clinics have been established at or near Caister, Acle, Long Stratton and Loddon.

Referring to the statistical returns on page 26, of the children inspected, 59.36% required treatment and, of these, 72.24% were actually treated, but these percentages must be accepted with reserve in view of the relatively neglected western district of the County.

126 orthodontic appliances were provided, and the results attained were most satisfactory.

Finally, my professional colleagues and I wish to acknowledge, with gratitude, the kind and effective co-operation of the teaching staffs without which the school dental service cannot be really successful.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no change in the procedure previously adopted by which all cases of infectious disease, together with the contacts of certain diseases necessitating absence from school, are notified simultaneously by the Head Teachers to me and the appropriate District Medical Officers of Health. Such suitable action as is considered necessary is then taken either individually or jointly.

The diseases necessitating closure and the periods for which 194 schools were closed are given below :—

Disease	No. of closures	No. of School days closed
Influenzal coughs and colds ...	203	857
Measles ...	3	18
Scarlet Fever ...	3	7
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	10
	210	892

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS.

The following statement, which has been compiled from returns submitted by Head Teachers, indicates the position on 22nd October, 1947 :—

	No. of pupils in attendance that day	Meals			Milk	
		Free	Paid	%	1/3rd pint free	%
Primary ...	32822	987	12659	41.6	28383	86.5
Modern Secondary & Secondary Grammar	7399	423	4938	73.3	4521	61.8
Nursery ...	74	—	74	100.0	74	100.0
Totals	40295	1410	17671	47.3	32978	81.8

At the end of the year, 4 schools had no supply of milk of any kind and 9 were receiving a supply of National Dried Milk. *Just over 80% of all schools were supplied with heat-treated or tuberculin-tested milk.*

SUPPLY OF OTHER FORMS OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The Committee's Scheme, whereby extra nourishment is supplied to school children for whom a medical recommendation has been received, continued during the year. The following supplies were distributed by School Nurses with the co-operation of Head Teachers:—

Preparation	Amount supplied
Bemax ...	158 4 oz. cartons.
Cod Liver Oil ...	2860 ozs.
Glucodin ...	7 16 oz. tins.
Maltoline ...	8325 10 oz. jars.
Maltoline and Iron ...	5718 10 oz. jars.
Parrish's Food ...	2100 ozs.
Virol ...	5870 8 oz. cartons.
Vitamin A and D Capsules ...	804 packets of 14.
Vitamin C Tablets ...	8 packets of 100.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Regulations issued by the Ministry of Education specify eleven categories of handicapped pupils for whom special *educational* treatment, as distinct from medical treatment, should be provided. Pupils in certain categories must be educated in special schools and for blind and epileptic pupils the school must be a residential one. The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education—"The Health of the School Child"—for the years 1939-45, underlines the importance of early ascertainment of those children who are handicapped pupils in order that the Ministry may have a true picture in deciding what measures to take to provide the proper form of special educational treatment. Therefore, although there has been a shortage of accommodation in residential special schools, the work of ascertainment has been carried on steadily during the year in accordance with the Ministry's assertion that "it is essential for the development of the Special School Service that ascertainment should proceed rapidly and thoroughly." The Ministry also underlines the important changes in procedure under the 1944 Education Act compared with the 1921 Act. It should be noted that the report of the medical officer is only one step in the process of ascertainment, and that the local education authority must consider the reports of other persons—for example, the Educational Psychologist, teacher or other official or voluntary bodies—before the proper form of special educational treatment is decided upon. It is also important to note that in all cases the parent has the right of appeal to the Minister of Education. Even so, it will be generally agreed that the medical examination and report is still by far the most important event in the process of ascertainment.

Ascertainment.

Once a child's name has been submitted, from whatever source, as likely to require special educational treatment, arrangements are made for the child to be examined by a medical officer with adequate qualifications or experience. Pupils who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, partially deaf, educationally sub-normal and maladjusted, must be examined by medical officers approved by the Ministry of Education for the purpose. Such approval has been received in respect of the following:—

Blind	}	The six part-time consulting ophthalmic surgeons.
Partially sighted		
Deaf	}	The three part-time consulting aural surgeons.
Partially deaf		
Educationally sub-normal	{	Dr. W. R. Clayton Heslop.
Maladjusted		Dr. S. T. G. Gray.
		Dr. Irene B. M. Green.
		Dr. Violet M. Jewson.
		Dr. W. W. Sinclair.
Educationally sub-normal only	}	Dr. C. Margaret McLeod.

The numbers of pupils ascertained during the year and whose names were on the handicapped pupils' register on 31st December, 1947, were as follows:—

Category	Ascertained during year	Discontinued during year	Total on register on 31.12.47
Blind	—	—	8
Partially sighted	10	2	20
Deaf	7	1	39
Partially deaf	6	3	21
Delicate	85	20	122
Diabetic	1	—	5
Educationally sub-normal ...	292	107	358
Epileptic	6	3	20
Maladjusted	26	14	43
Physically handicapped ...	41	17	81
Speech defect	115	76	211
	<hr/> 589	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 928

Fifty-one of the above pupils on the register at the end of the year were suffering from two or more defects.

Special Schools.

Most blind and deaf pupils (who must be educated in special schools) are admitted to the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children, Gorleston-on-Sea. In addition, the East Anglian School admits partially sighted and partially deaf pupils for whom adequate educational facilities are not available in ordinary schools.

Progress has been made during the year in the conversion of Sidestrand Hall to provide a mixed boarding school for approximately 100 educationally sub-normal pupils and at Colne Cottage, near Cromer, to establish a hostel for about 25 maladjusted pupils of both sexes; these children will attend the ordinary schools in the district.

The County Council maintained a boarding special school at Great Yarmouth for children with orthopaedic defects (physically handicapped) who also require medical treatment.

The Tuberculosis Sub-Committee sends children to the Children's Sanatorium, Holt, which is recognised by the Ministry of Education as a special school.

Handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment in special schools, other than those for which accommodation is available at the schools already mentioned, are sent to boarding schools outside the County when vacancies can be obtained. Accommodation throughout the country is still inadequate, particularly for educationally sub-normal pupils, and it is extremely difficult to obtain vacancies.

The following table indicates the position with regard to pupils in residential special schools during the year. This table includes cases for which

Committees, other than the Education Committee, are responsible, e.g., Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

Category			No. already in 1.1.47	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Still in 31.12.47	Recommended admission but not yet admitted
Blind ...	...	...	4	2	—	6	2
Partially sighted	...	...	5	3	2	6	5
Deaf ...	...	...	18	7	—	25	9
Partially deaf	...	...	6	2	3	5	7
Delicate	...	...	—	19	4	15	23
Diabetic	...	...	—	3	—	3	—
Educationally sub-normal	...	...	5	3	2	6	139
Epileptic	...	...	8	1	2	7	13*
Physically handicapped	...	...	12	15	7	20	23
Maladjusted	...	...	1	—	—	1	14†
Totals...			59	55	20	94	235

* Including three cases in which special school had been refused.

† Including children recommended admission to Hostels for maladjusted pupils.

Special Educational Treatment in Ordinary Schools.

In seven categories of handicapped pupils, special educational treatment may be given in ordinary schools. This is being arranged so far as the present shortage of accommodation, teaching staff and equipment allows. Five pupils who are partially sighted have myopic desks, while all partially sighted and partially deaf pupils sit in the front row of the class. Delicate pupils in certain circumstances are allowed to attend school irregularly, while certain restrictions are imposed on cardiac cases not sufficiently handicapped to be included in the category "physically handicapped." Pupils suffering from speech defects, in addition to speech therapy at clinics, are encouraged to carry out exercises at school, and visits by the speech therapist to Head Teachers have enabled this form of special educational treatment to be carried out with success.

Child Guidance Clinics.

Child Guidance Clinics are held jointly by the Deputy School Medical Officer and Dr. J. V. Morris, Medical Superintendent of Little Plumstead Mental Deficiency Colony. Pupils are also examined in their own homes when attendance at a clinic cannot be arranged. There has been close co-operation with the Committee's Educational Psychologist, who has kept under observation those difficult cases where maladjustment has arisen due to home or school environmental conditions. The following is a summary of the work performed during the year:—

Centre	Sessions held	No. of examinations	No. of individual pupils seen
Norwich Clinic ...	10	22	20
King's Lynn Clinic	2	6	6
Patients' homes, etc.	—	30	30
	12	58	56

Total number of examinations made by Educational Psychologist at request of medical staff	227
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The cases seen at the Child Guidance Clinics included a number of children who were subsequently notified to the local authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

In addition, Dr. Heslop and Dr. Morris examined five cases at the two Bramerton Remand Homes.

As has been commented earlier, the appointment of a psychiatrist was deferred indefinitely during the year.

Heart Clinics.

The Committee appointed a part-time consultant heart specialist towards the end of 1946, but his services were not used until the beginning of 1947. Clinics were held at the Jenny Lind Hospital most Monday afternoons during term time, and the practical value of the clinic has been self evident since its inception. The following statistics indicate the number of pupils dealt with during the year:—

Number of Clinics	...	...	...	...	37
Number of cases seen	(including 51 re-examinations)				161
Number of children advised special educational treatment	...				14

Speech Therapy.

Before the end of the year the number of sessions worked by the part-time speech therapist were increased to 5 per week. The following table shows the centres where clinics were held and the number of pupils attending:—

Centre				Sessions held	No. of attendances	No. of pupils treated
Thetford	...	...		40	281	21
King's Lynn Infant Welfare Centre	...			40	262	36
King's Lynn Minor Ailments Clinic	...			16	79	16
Norwich A	...	...		46	315	52
Norwich B	...	...		44	292	29
Totals	...	...		186	1229	154*

* Five pupils refused treatment.

During 1947, the Committee authorised the appointment of a whole-time, single-handed speech therapist in addition to the part-time therapist already employed, but the vacancy was not filled during the year.

PUPILS SUFFERING FROM DISABILITY OF MIND.

Reports were submitted on 42 pupils suffering from disability of mind, 35 under Section 57(3) and 7 under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944. Of the 35 cases reported for notification under 57(3), 25 were notified to the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee by the Local Education Authority, together with 5 outstanding from 1946 and 1 from 1945. Ten cases reported in 1947 had not been dealt with by the Local Education Authority by the end of the year. Of the 7 cases reported under Section 57(5) for supervision on leaving school, 5 were reported to the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee, 1 case was not proceeded with and 1 pupil had left school before the necessary administrative action could be taken. Of the 9 cases outstanding from 1946, 8 were reported to the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee for supervision on leaving school and the other case was not proceeded with.

REMAND HOMES.

General arrangements in connection with the Remand Homes remain as previously outlined, and examinations of admissions and discharges are carried out by Assistant Medical Officers, as heretofore, to relieve Dr. Heslop. He conducts examinations of a special nature, however, sometimes in conjunction with a consultant. A local general practitioner visits the Homes if required to deal with any cases of illness. There was no outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections (Regulation 49 (2) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945).

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	4706
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	5238
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1386
TOTAL					11330

Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	5106
GRAND TOTAL				16436

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	..	...	979
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	7215
TOTAL				8194

C.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	89	769	851
Second Age Group	513	673	1127
Third Age Group	177	193	347
Total (prescribed groups)	779	1635	2325
Other Periodic Inspections	458	829	1214
Grand Totals	1237	2464	3539

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1947.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS No. of defects		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin ...	112	82	15	1
5	Eyes—				
	(a) Vision ...	1237	444	54	9
	(b) Squint ...	193	59	23	8
	(c) Other ...	107	71	9	4
6	Ears—				
	(a) Hearing ...	48	42	9	4
	(b) Otitis Media ...	28	43	5	2
	(c) Other ...	36	38	3	1
7	Nose or Throat ...	642	1209	53	25
8	Speech ...	51	112	16	8
9	Cervical Glands ...	125	1242	7	23
10	Heart and Circulation ...	99	181	11	6
11	Lungs ...	104	223	8	17
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	38	21	3	—
	(b) Other ...	1	9	—	—
13	Orthopædic—				
	(a) Posture ...	341	147	12	1
	(b) Flat foot ...	259	45	8	1
	(c) Other ...	427	171	34	9
14	Nervous system—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	12	19	4	2
	(b) Other ...	19	119	3	9
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development ...	128	251	16	16
	(b) Stability ...	11	6	2	2
16	Other ...	199	310	27	23

B.—Classification of the general condition of Pupils inspected during the year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups (1)	Number of pupils inspected (2)	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)	No. (7)	% of Col. 2 (8)
Entrants ...	4706	803	17.06	3492	74.20	411	8.74
Second Age Group ...	5238	990	18.90	3775	72.07	473	9.03
Third Age Group ...	1386	400	28.86	869	62.70	117	8.44
Other Periodic Inspections ...	5106	911	17.85	3628	71.05	567	11.10
Totals ...	16436	3104	18.88	11764	71.58	1568	9.54

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness).

(a) Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme ...	6326
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics ...	12342

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint.

	No. of defects dealt with
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint) ...	1220
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	13
Total ...	1233

No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed ...	863
(b) Obtained ...	861

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	299
(b) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	—
Total ...	299

Group IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	54
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	2425

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy.

No. of pupils treated :—

(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	268
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	149

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	
(a) Periodic age groups	18567
(b) Specials	329
(c) Total (Periodic and Specials)	18896
2. Number found to require treatment	11271
3. Number actually treated	7748
4. Attendances made by pupils for treatment	9841
5. Half-days devoted to :—	
(a) Inspection	382
(b) Treatment	1514
Total (a) and (b)	1896
6. Fillings :—	
Permanent Teeth	4348
Temporary Teeth	196
Total	4544
7. Extractions :—	
Permanent Teeth	761
Temporary Teeth	9317
Total	10078

8.	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction ...	...	370
9.	Other Operations:—		
	(a) Permanent Teeth ...	...	6707
	(b) Temporary Teeth ...	...	2775
	Total (a) and (b) ...	...	<u>9482</u>

TABLE V.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ...	...	273832
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	...	1157
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	...	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ...	...	—

